## DAILY CONFEDERATE. M. GORMAN & Co., Propr'rs.

DAILY EDITION, for 6 months ......\$25 TRI-WEEKLY, WEEKLY EDITION, " 6 " No subscriptions received on any other terms than the above, nor for a longer or shorter period

From the Confederate Union. Gov. Brown's Reply to Gen. Sherman's Mes-

As much has been said about the invisit the General in Atlanta, for a conference in reference to the state of the counthat it is the duty of these gentlemen to an effort to settle our difficulties by negotiation, others contending that it was the dishonor for reward. duty of the Governor to have seized the General's messenger and have ordered him hung as a traitor, we have for the gratification of our own and for the curiosity of cur readers, called upon the Governor, and enquired after the facts

The Governor, in reply to our enquiries, stated that Mr. Wm. King, who represented himself as the bearer of a message from Gen. Sherman, called upon him, and stated in substance, that Gen. Sherman had requested him to say to the Governor, that he would be pleased to receive a visit from him and other distinguished Georgians, with a view to a conference upon the state of the country, and the settlement of our difficulties-that he would give the Governor a passport through his lines, with an escort, if desired, to go and return at such time as might be agreeable to him-that he (Gen. Sherman) recognized him (Gov. Brown) as the Governor of the whole State, and as over one hundred miles of the territory of the State is now behind his lines he and visit his people in the rear if he de- league. sired to look after their condition, and to return at his pleasure—that he would receive him and the other distinguished Georgians at his headquarters, and treat them with the respect and consideration due their positions during the conference which he invited—that he did not wish to be compelled to overrun and desolate more of the territory of the State,

After hearing the statements of Mr. King, the Governor replied:

Please make to Gen. Sherman an acknowledgment of my obligations for the personal courtesies which you say he profield, and I the Governor of a State, neibably hold but few sentiments in common, but if we should agree in every particular, we would have power to bind no one by any compact we might make. As our interview could therefore result in nothing practical, I must decline the invitation. While the portion of the State new in the rear of Gen. Sherman's army is held by him, and the execution of the laws of the State suspended by armed force, I know of no service which I could render to the people of that section by a personal visit. If I could better their condition or mitigate their sufferings, I

To the remark that General Sherman does not wish to be compelled to overrun and desolate more of the territory of Georgia, I reply that no compulsion rests | transfer the settlement of the issues from upon him to attempt this, unless it be the the battle field to the ballot box; leaving cruel orders of his Government. If he makes the efforts, he will find much great- | self what shall be her future connection, er difficulties in the way of his advance and who her future allies, the present defor the next hundred miles than those vastation, bloodshed and carnage will eacountered during his march from Dalton to Atlanta. Georgia may possibly be overrun, but can never be subjugated, and other hand, if this is not done, the war her people will never treat with a conquerer upon her soil. As a sovereign are exhausted and overwhelmed with debt State, she had the undoubted right to dis- and taxation, when it may regenerate into solve her connection with the Government a guerrilla strife, the end of which may of the United States, when the compact not be seen by the present generation, and had been violated by the other States of the hate engendered by which will last the Confederacy, and to form a new com- through many future generations. pact, which she has done. She is as sovereign to day as she was the day she trol this, however much we may deplore it. seceded from the old Union, and has the If those on both sides who have the same power, by a convention of her people, which she then had to resume all obstinacy or ambition, refuse to recognize delegated powers, and all the attributes | the sovereignty of the States, and to leave of sovereignty, and then to declare war, the settlement of the question to the States negotiate treaties of peace, and do all when they cannot themselves agree, and other acts which a sovereign State may in ist on continual effusion of blood to do. While this power rosts in her people gratify their caprice, all the States, North who are the original source of all sover- and South, in their sovereign capacity, eignty, her Constitution formed by them has conferred no such power upon her ter in o their own hands, and settling it

The fact must not be overlooked, however, that while Georgia possesses the sovereign power to act separately, her faith, which never has, and I trust never will be violated, is pledged by strong implication, to her Southern sister, that she will not exercise this power without consent on their part, and concert of action with them. In league with her Southern sister States, she entered into this contest with full knowledge of all the responsi-

# HR DAILY CONFRD

OLD SERIES, VOL. V.

may be the opinion of her people as to the injustice done her by the Confederate adminis ration, she will triumph with her Confederate sisters, or she will sink with thein in one common ruin. The intellifermal message sent by Gen. Sherman to gent people of Georgia already understand, Gov. Brown, Vice-President Stephens and our enemy will soon learn that the and Senator Johnson, inviting them to independent expression of condemnation of the errors, to use no stronger term. of the administration, is one thing, and t v. with a view to negotiations for peace, disloyalty to our sacred cause is another, and as the public mind has been much and quite a different thing. While the excited upon the subject, some saying people of Georgia think for themselves and will not blindly applaud the mismanaccept the General's invitation and make agement of their rulers, they will never violate principle for expediency, nor accept

The foundations of our Government and the liberties of the people, rest upon the severeignty of the States as their chief corner stone. Destroy the sovereignty of the States, and the whole fabric falls to the ground, and centralized power with military despotism takes the place of Constitutional lib ry.

When the passions of the people North and South have sufficiently subsided, we may make peace by negotiation, but never by the sword.

If Mr. Lincoln would have peace and prosperity re established upon a firm basis, let him stop the war, and planting himself upon the principles of the Declaration of Independence of 1776, let him recognize the sovereignty of the States, and agree to leave each sovereign State to determine for herself, by a convention of her people, whose delegates shall be fairly chosen by the legal voters of the State, without military interference or intimidation, what st all be her future counection-whether she will remain in, or if out, return to (Gen. S.) would allow the Governor to go the old Union, or adhere to her present

There may be doubts whether Ken.

tucky, Missouri, and probably other States desire to continue their connection with the United States, or to cast their lot with the Confederate States. The only just mode of solving these doubts, is the one above indicated. If these or any other of the Southern States should in solemn Convention decide to go with the United States, neither the Confederate government nor the other States can object. We cannot govern Kentucky, for instance, against her will, unless we can subjugate her. This we have no power to do, with the Northern States at her back; and if poses to extend to me. But as he is only | we had the power, we have no right to a general commanding an army in the coerce a sovereign State into a connection which is not of her own choice. If this ther the Constitution of his country nor were done, we must in future govern her of my own confers upon us any power to people by the bayonet, which would connegotiation a treaty of peace. We pro- vert our republicanism into the worst species of mil.tary despotism. So it must be with the North if Mr. Lincoln should succeed in his policy of conquering us.

If we were overrun, and for a time subdued, our territory is so vast in extent, and our population so large, that it would take a regular army of two hundred thousand men to govern and hold us in subjection. The support of such an army would not only continue the country in bankruptcy, but in the hands of the Executive it would soon be used to subvert even the form of the government, and change it from a republic to a monarchy. would, on their account, cheerfully go at Thus, to destroy our liberties, must cost the expense of any inconvenience or per-sonal sacrifice which the trip might cost republicanism of America must in future be a reproach and a bye-word among all

> If President Lincoln and President Davis will agree to stop the war, and to each severeign State to determine for hercease, and reace and pro-perity will be restored to the whole country. On the will last for years to come, till both sides Neither Gen. Sherman nor I can con-

> constitutional power of negotia ion, from may then be justifiable in taking the matas sovereigns in their own way.

BROWN'S GAP, IN THE MOUNTAINS, September, 25th. 1864.

We are all safe, for the present at least, and I reckon that Sheridan has about run his course in the Valley. We are now at Brown's Gap, near Port Republic. We got here just now, after one of the hardest marches on record; yesterday we marched all day in lineof-battle, and last night in column until mi !night, and again from light until now-four o'clock. I have seen the Richmord papers bilities which attached to the act; and of the 22ad, and they are full of mistakes recome weal or woe, she will never with garding the battle. They say we were surdraw from it in dishonor. However unequal may be the proportion of suffering or sacrifice which her people may bave to endure, she will never make separate terms with the army knew the day before that the enemy were advancing, for the cavalry was skirmishing all day. Gen. Early did all that man could do, I know. At three o'clock the reterms with the enemy which may free her treat began; our cavalry made a dash at their territory from invasion and leave ber wagoos and were driven back. Their cavalry confederates in the lurch. Whatever then came in our rear and charged the inRALEIGH, N. C. TUESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1864.

fastry, and then it was we fell tack to protext our wagons. We were not whipped, but our wagous were at Strasburg. The cavalry gave way, and let the enemy in on our left flank. Our brigade staid in the works until they were half a mile in our rear, and then left by order of Gen. Ramseur. The men who said that the army was stampeded were back in the rear, instead of being in the line where they ought to have been, and the wagous, of course were demoralized Our army is not a bit worse off than Jackson was when Fremont and Shields pushed him over the same ground and under similar circumstances. We were out-numbered three or four to one. Gen. Ramseur is commanding our division

The President's Speech.

In the certainly very imperfect and curtailed report of the President's speech at Macon, he is reported to have used the words

"It has been said that I had abandoned Georgia to her fate. Shame upon such a false-hoad. Where could the author have been when Walker; when Polk, and when Gen. Stephen D. Lee were sent to her assistance? Miserable man. The man who attered this was a secondrel. He was not the man to save our country.'

New, this is plain English, whether the President used just such words as these or not; and we are glad to notice that the editor of the Intelligencer, for whom they were most evidently intended, (although the Augusta Chronicle & Sentinel would make its readers believe that they were intended for Governor Brown) has had the manliness to disavow the charge referred to as having been written by him, and that he is not responsible for having said that the President had given notice that he had "abandened Georgia to her fate," and declares that the cap doesn't fit him. He should have gone a little farther, and given the name of the writer, that the people of Georgia, who will one day pass a stern and just judgment upon all this matter, know the author of that unjust and mischief making editorial, whom Mr. Davis speaks of in such contempt-"miserable man. He was not the

man to save our country."

A few papers in this State are herribly shocked that President Davis should use the English language in expressing his contempt of those who show a disposition to beget internal strife, while war in all its fury and desolation is raging around us. "Farsehood." and 'Scoundrel" are pure English words, and although harsh, wherever the occasion requires their use, there are none more expressive .-And we can see no reason why a President, when he feels, and the country knows, that he has been most grossly and maliciously charged with what he never dreamed of doing, should not speak plainly and to the point, even though it be harsh. The army will appreciate it, and endorse it, as will those who

Georgia, however, is not abandoned, nor is she by any means, in any great danger of being conquered or overrun. The advance of an enemy is not conquest; por is the less of Atlanta, although it possibly may be considerable of a Gate, in the opinion of the Intelligencer the loss of Georgia. In a military point of view Atlanta has no importance in the hands of the enemy, unless the one hundred and twenty miles of one track railroad, leading North from it is defended and protected by thousands of men in entrenched camps, throughout its entire length. The mevement about to be executed by our army will, we trust, prove this conclusively even to the satisfaction of the political mothers.

There are some men in Georgia, who thought, and possibly felt, that the sun had gone out, when Atlanta fell; and being out in the dark themselves, would drig everybody else out. But there is light yet-the blaze of true devotion which shines out from the army illumines the whole country, and if these men will only stand fair and strong to the cause they may get some of the warmth and confidence, which this light should bring to all.

Places are nothing-States are nothing; but the cause is everything; for with an unconquered and confident army, the places and the States will be recovered. Why should we then be disheartened or why cavil over Atlanta or any other place? This is not the way to whip the fight-rot the road to peace. The army does not despend, why any one? In the glorious language of the President, in his Macon speech, there are in the army " men who have looked death in the face too often to despond now. Let no one despond. Let no one distrust; and remember that if genius is the beau ideal, hope is the reality."-Augusta Constitutionalist.

Headquarters, Reserve, N. C., RALEIGH, October, 1st, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, } No. 12. ALL men, reported for light duty in the State of North Carolina, and who have not been assigned, will report themselves in person, without delay, to the Commandant of Conscripts. All officers in the State, in command of light duty men, will report their numbers and employment to the Commandant of Conscripts.

II. All officers in the State, of the Invalid Corps, or who have been ordered for light duty, and who are unassigned, will immediately report in person, or if unable, by letter, to these Headquarters, forwarding a copy of their orders of re-tirement from the Adjutant and Inspector Gene-

III. Capt. A. W. Lawrence, of C. S. Ordnance, having, in obedience to Special Order. No. 207, Par XX. A. & I. G. O., current series, reported for duty at these Headquarters, is announced as Ordnance Officer on the Staff of the Lieut. Gen. Commanding, and will relieve Lieut. Graham Daves, Acting Ordnance Officer, Reserve, N. C.
By command of Lieut. Gen. HOLMES: JNO. W. HINSDALE,

Fayetteville Observer, Wilmington Journal Conservative and Western Democrat copy three times.

For Rent,

A VERY desirable FAMILY RESIDENCE in Everettsville, with all necessary out-buildings. Possession can be had on 15th October. WM. H. CROW. sep 24 end2w\* Raleigh, N. C.

Depository of the Treasury, TARBORO', N. C. 500,000,000 Loan!

SIX PER CENT. non-taxable Bonds of the above loan for sale at this office.
W. M. PIPPEN, Agent Treasury Department.

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES!

FANCY MADDER PRINTS,
Bleached Shirting, Unbleached do.,
White Jaconet, Checked do.,
Paper Cambric, Brown Holland,
Checked Ginghams, Huck Towels,
At assortment of fine Bonnet, Ribbons, Purple and Blue Velvet for Bonnets. Flowers for Bonnets and Hats, Belt Ribbon, Kid Gloves, Hoop Skirts, Corsets,
Misses and Ladies Leghern Hats,
Ladies and Misses White & Bl'k Lisle Gloves,
Mixed Half Hose, Merino do., Ladies White Hese, Linnen Handkerchiefs, Cotton do., Dressing and Fine Combs, Misses Round Combs,
Misses Round Combs,
Spool Thread (all colors and Nos.),
White and Black Flax Thread,
Boot and Shoe Webbing,
Ladies and Misses' Gaiters, Gents' fine Boots and Shoes, Mason's Shoe Blacking,
Mason's Best Washing Soap,
Hat Bands and Binding,
Caps, Neck Ties and Suspenders,
Paper and Linnen Shirt Collars, Paper and Linnen Shirt Collars,
Tooth and Hair Brushes.
Stationary, Water Buokets,
Fine Chewing and Smoking Tohacco,
Best Bladder Snuff,
Black Pepper, Spice,
Superior Brown Sugar,
Best Bio Coffee,
Sada Salt

Soda, Salt, Flour, Meal, Corn, Bacon, &c., &c. A general assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries always on hand at CORNER OF FAYETTE-VILLE AND MARKET SQUARE.

J. KINSEY & WARE. Raleigh, Oct. 3d, 1864 .- d-tf

WANTED TO HIRE.

12 NEGRO CARPENTERS to whom steady employment will be given for several months Also, 12 House Servants and Farm Hands for the N. C., one of the healthiest and safest portions of the Confederacy.

Satisfactory-reference will be given.

Apply to Dr. STUART WHITE.

Raleigh, N. C., Oct. 3d, 1864—dlw

Petersburg Express copy one week and send bill to this office.

Hillsboro' N. C. Military Academy. THE SEVENTH ACADEMIC YEAR of this Institution will commence on WEDNESDAY. FEBRUARY 1st. 1865.

Applications for appointments must be made prior to 15th December 1864, about which time the terms will be made known. Address

MAJ. WM. M. GORDON, Superintendent.

NOTICE.

CTOLEN from the subscribers, on the night of the 25th Sept., at Rock Creek Church, in Alamance .Co., one CLAY BANK FILLEY, three years old, with black mane and tail and one white hind foot, also a black spot on her left shoulder: had a man's saddle on; the saddle is black; and good bridle, with hitening rein.

-ALSOa ROAN MARE, that has been in the army, with her foretop cut off, and has had a sore back, but it is nearly well. She had on a cavalry saddle, bridle and halter.

We will pay FIFTY DOLLARS for the delivery of the two Horses, or TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS for either of them, or any information that

will lead to their recovery. and STANLY COBLE. Patterson's Store, Alamance Co. N. C.

New Auction and Commission House.

ANDREWS, BAKER & CO. HAVE opened a New Auction and Commission House at the store of WASHINGTON & AN-DREWS, in GOLDSBORO', N. C., and offer their services to the public for the sale of all articles of Merchandise, Cotton, Tobacco, Rice, Naval Stores, Cern, Salt, Bacon, Stocks, Bonds, and securities of every kind. Also for the sale of Lands, Lots and Houses, and the Renting of Dwellings, Stores,

Consignments are solicited. This is thought to be one of the best places in the State for the sale of any kind of geods. We have a large Store and plenty of Warehouse room. Advancements made on consignments if desired. W. S. G. ANDREWS, J. J. BAKER,

Managing Partners. Goldsboro', Sept. 29 .- d12t

Valuable Lands for Sale. Jonathan L. Carson and others-Ex parte.

DURSUANT to a decree of the Court of Equity for the county of McDowell, made at Fall Term, 1864, in the above entitled cause, the unlersigned, Clerk and Master, will expose to public BOWELL COUNTY, N. C., on SATURDAY, the 5th day of NOVEMBER next, a very desirable PLANTATION,

known as the McEntire place, lying on the North Fork of the Catawba River, containing Seven Hundred and Twenty-Five Acres, about one hun dred and twenty-five acres of which is good bot-tom, and the balance well timbered upland.— Owing to the preximity of this place to the mountains, although only six miles from Marlon, it is considered one of the best Stock Farms in the

The purchaser will be required to give Bond and good security, payable twelve months from date in Specie or Current Bank Notes for the purchase money. For any further information about the property, call on or address Col. J. L. or JNO, CARSON, at Marion, N. C. C. L. S. CORPENING, C. M. E. Marion, Sept. 30, 1864.—d6t

Negroes for Hire.

WISH to hire out for the ensuing year to some about FIFTY OR SIXTY NEGROES, men. women and children. Hire to commence 1st Jan-

Wanted,

GOOD OVERSEER, exempt from conscrip-Executor of Wm. Boylan. Rrleigh, Sept. 23, 1864--d2tawtf

Notice--\$50.

ANAWAY from the subscriber, on or before the middle of July, a negro boy named JOHN. Said negro is nineteen years of age, color b'ack; height five feet two or three inches. He speaks very quick when spoken to, and is very quick in his movements. I will pay the sum of FIFTY DOLLARS for the delivery of this negro in Warren Jail, or twenty five dollars in any Jail where I can get him.

Wanted a Situation,

sep 22-d10t

J. H. MAYFIELD.

BY A YOUNG LADY competent to teach the higher English Branches, and the rudiments of French. She is particularly desirous of teaching Mathematics. References furnished if desired. Address immediately, MISS S. H. M.

Care of Col. David Bell, Enfield, Halifax Co., N. C.

MRS. MILLER continues to accommodate Boarders, by the day, week or month.

VOL. I-No. 213.

Just Received,

THE FOLLOWING CONSIGNMENTS: 500 BUNHELS DEY VA. SALT, 50 kegs
old Dominion Nails.
50 Boxes Manufactured Tobacco, 100 pairs No.
10 Cotton Cards.
100 Reams Commercial Note Paper.

500 Sheeis Iron, 3 X 6 feet. CREECH & LITCHFORD,

sept 14-dtf Valuable Property for Sale.

Having concluded to change my business, I will sell my TRACT OF LAND, lying on Swift Creek, seven miles Southwest of Raleigh, containing about eleven hundred asree, all in natural growth of pine and oak, except about two hundred acres, mostly bottom land, which has been cleared in the last few years, and is in a high state of cultivation, with good fences. The improvements consist of a dwelling, containing seven rooms, and eight fire-places, with a basement, a splendid bake house, and negro quarters ample to accommodate fifty slaves; all new, built in the last seven years. I have also a stock of mules, cattle, hogs and sheep, that I would sell if desired; also my present crop. desired; also my present crop.
In payment I would receive Bonds, negroes and Confederate money.
For particulars address me at Raleigh.
aug 31-dtf SAM'L ROWLAND.

Public Sale of Cotton. WILL sell at public sale at the Court-House in Lexington, on Tuesday, the 4th of October, (Court week,) between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock, about FORTY BALES OF COTTON. sep 28-d4t\* C. WOOTEN.

Conservative copy three times and send bill to C. W., Mosely Hall. Sorghum Seed Wanted.

I WILL pay FIVE DOLLARS per bushel for Clean Seed, or EIGHT DOLLARS per hundred with three inch stalk.

WANTED TO HIRE, a NEGRO MAN for the

balance of the year. sep 29-d3t\* M. KELLY. RECENT CONSIGNMENTS HAVE PLACED US IN POSSESSION OF 4000 yds. Sheeting and additional supplies

daily expected.

2 doz. Horse-Shoe Rasps.

4 doz. 14 inch. Bastard Files,

20 doz. Hand-Saw Files, Cast Hollow Ware,

Pots, Ovens and Spiders, &c., in quantity and

variety.
25 boxes Southern Star Snutt,
4 barrels Copperas.

Together with other articles.

CREECH & LITCHFORD. Com. Mercht's and Aucts.

10,000 BUSHELS FLAX-SEED WANTED!

W E are commissioned to offer liberal pries for Flax-Seed, in large or small quantities.

CREECH & LITCHFORD, Tarboro', N. C. Sept. 21st, 1864.

\$25.000 Worth of Furniture A GOOD bargain will be given to any one that wishes to invest. I will sell the following articles of HOTEL FURNITURE, and the

Rent of the House and Hire of FOUR or FIVE SERVANTS for the balance of the year for Twenty-Five Thousand Dollars. Possession given on the First to the Fifteenth of October. The following articles, if not disposed ot sooner than mentioned above, will be shipped to Wilmington, for sale at Auction, viz:

30 Beds, 40 Bedsteads, 41 Mattrasses, 16 Tables, 100 Chairs,

12 Bureaus. 26 Washstands. 28 Bowls and Pitchers.

9 Chambers,
9 Looking-Glasses,
8 Carpets,
34 Candle-Sticks, 19 Hand-Irons, 10 pair Shovel and Tongs.

4 Circular Tables. 4 do. small Tables. 5 dozen Plates, 2 do. Cups and Saucers. 23 do. Kuives and Forks,

1 large China Press, 2 Dish Cover Stands, 8 Dish Covers, 2 Sets Silver Castors, 2 Sets Common Castors,

1 Lot Cream Pots, 1 Let Sugar Dishes. 1 Dozen Lamps, 3 Hand Bells,

1 Dozen Office Chairs. 2 Settoes, 1 Parlor Sofa, 1 Billiard Table,

1 Large Looking-Glass.
1 Large Cooking-Stove,
The House has twenty-six Rooms, and is well situated in a wealthy section of country, and any person wishing to keep a

PUBLIC HOUSE, can't do better than call immediately, either in person or by letter, as I have made up my mind to engage in other business. The Heuse can be rented as long as wanted, after the 1st January, 1865.

G. B. LIPSCOMB. sop 27-d6t

For Sale.

A LL the Machinery in a Cotton Mill, now in operation, with capacity to manufacture 2500 ards of eight oz. Osnaburgs per day, and can be promptly boxed and delivered at a Railroad Staromptly boxed and Apply to tion near this place. Apply to ISAAC SCOTT,

Macon, Georgia. 100 Cords of Wood Wanted.

NE-THIRD PINE, the balance in OAK and HICKORY. The delivery of the wood may be commenced at once. For further information, THIS OFFICE. Vanted

TO HIRE TWO UNENCUMBERED WOMEN for the remainder of the year.—
Apply to
R. K. FERRELL, Raleigh, N. C.

THE BINGHAM SCHOOL. OAKS, ORANGE CO., N. C.

OOM for a FEW GOOD BOYS. For terms, W. J. BINGHAM & SONS. sep 2I-dtoct10-w4t.\*

Wanted. WE wish to hire FOUR able-abodied NEGRO MEN for STRIKERS in the Blacksmith shop. sep 13-dtf HECK, BRODIE & CO.

Wanted

TTO RENT, in the State of North Carolina, in l either one of the counties of Person, Caswell, Rockingham, Guilford or Orange,

A FARM, Containing from 800 to 1500 acres of land, with

comfortable improvements, for the next three months. Any person having such a Farm, thus located, for rent, will please communicate by mail the location, number of acres, charac er of soil. terms of rent, &c. I would prefer to pay a CASII RENT. Address
Sep 20 d1St

Clarksville, Va.

## DAILY CONFEDERATE.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inscried at That DOLLARS per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion. Marriage notices and Obituerles will be charged as advertisements.

JOB WORK of every description will be ex ecuted at this Office with dispatch, and as neath as can be done in the Southern Confederacy.

ABOLPH COUN, WHOLESALE TOBACCO HOUSE,

Commission Merchant, GOLDSBORO, N. C.

IBERAL advancements made on Produce conjuly 14, 1864—d3m.

Cotton for Sale. 100 BALES good merchantable COTTON.
Apply to
CREECH & LITCHFORD. Auction and Commission Merchants.

CONFEDERATE TAX NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that I will attend with the Assessors at my office in the city of Raleigh, on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the third, fourth and fifth days of October next, for the purpose of receiving returns, and the taxes due on quarterly sales for the last quarter, ending the 30th instant, and the additional thirty per cent. on profits made by buying and selling between the 17th February and the 1st July, 1864, with the one-fifth on all taxes for the year 1864. due previous to and on the 1st October, 1864. All persons in arrears are earnestly requested to come

due previous to and on the 1st October, 1864. All persons in arrears are earnestly requested to come forward and pay up, or the penalties of the law will be visited upon them.

The Assessors will attend at my office on the 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th days of September, instant, to give to all those who have heretefore failed to make return of their general property, an opportunity of doing so.
RUFUS H. PAGE,

Collector for Wake County,

WOOL NOTICE. QUARTERSMASTER'S DEPARTMENT, AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE Cotton Yarn for Wool, upon the following

terms, viz, One bunch of Yern for three pounds washed Wool, and one bunch for four pounds unwashed. Agents have been appointed to make the exchange at the following places: Oxford, Tarboro', Kinston, Catherine Lake, Concord, Rockingham, Hendersonville, Statesville, Roxboro', Asheville, Pittsboro', Louisburg, Fayetteville, Colerain, and

at this place.

Parsons shipping wool to this place will please mark on the packages who they are from, and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately.

I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the Wool is for clothing the N. C. Troops. H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A.

Wanted,

AS an investment. \$15.000 in Old North Carolina SIX PER CENT. BONDS. Apply ta sep 21-d12t\*

THIS OFFICE. sep 21-d12t\* N. C. Volunteer Navy Company.

OTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders N of the North Carolina Volunteer Navy Company, and the public generally, that the books for further subscription in stock in said company will be positively closed for further subscription on or before the first day of November next. Parties desiring to make investments in this enterprise will be offered an opportunity up to that date, but not afterwards, and notice is hereby further given to those who have already subscribed and shall fail to pay into the Treasury the amount of their subscriptions on or before the said day, that they will be charged interest on their subscriptions and the Company will proceed to collect by

Hd'rs Chief Enrolling Office. 5TH CONG. DISTRICT. N. C., Kittrell's, September 21st, 1864.

law.

sep 20-d12t

GENERAL ORDERS, N PURSUANCE of Circular No. 45, current f orders, of Sept. 17th, 1864, County Eurolling Officers are hereby ordered to assemble ALL persons from SEVENTEEN to FIFTY years of age, liable to military service, at their respective County seats for medical examination, excepting only such parties that may have been furnished with certificates of PERMANENT examption from Medical Examining Board, since April 18th, 1864. In any case of "permanent exemption" where the Enrolling Officer may have substantial reason for supposing that the disability no longer exists, or that fraud was in any wav practiced in the original presentation of the case, be will forthwith cause the party to appear for re-examination.

In the above will be included all parties heretofore examined and assigned to light duty in any
and every department of the Government.

Free negroes from 18 to 50 are included in the above call, and the last day of each appointment devoted to their examination. Enrolling Officers will assemble such portions of their Regimental Districts, as will equalize the number on each of the appointed days. They will also cause this notice to be so therougly advertised, that there may be no unnecessary time lost from the various pursuits of those liable, and prompt attendance ensured on the days specified.

All persons embraced in this call are absolutely required to be present at the following times and places, or they will be considered as recusant conscripts and treated accordingly.

Examinations in pursuance of Circular 31, Bureau of Conscription, current series, will be instituted same time.

TIME. COUNTIES. | PLACE. Raleigh, Oct. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12. Hillsboro' - " 14, 15, 17, 18, 19. Orange, Franklin, Louisburg, " 21, 22, 24, 25. " 27, 28, 29, 31. Nov. 1. Granville, Oxford,

Nashville, 1 11 10, 11, 12, 14. W. M. SWANN, Capt. and En. Officer, 5th Cong. District, N. C.

Warren, Warrenton, Nov. 3, 4, 5, 7.

For Assistant Clerk of the Senate. WE are authorized to announce Maj. RICH-ARD C. BADGER, now connected with Gen. Grimes' Brigade, as a candidate for ASSIS-TANT CLERK OF THE SENATE.

PLANTATION FOR SALE.

OFFER FOR SALE my Plantation in Rowan on the road leading to Lincolnten, and within four miles of China Grove Depot, on the N. C. Railroad. It embraces eight hundred and fortyseven acres, about four hundred of which are cleared, the balance in forest, heavily timbered with oak and hickory; has an ordinary dwelling house, good negro houses, and all necessary out-buildings, also, a well of most excellent water.— These lands are fertile and particularly adapted to wheat, cats and clover, and bence might be made a very choice stock farm; corn and fodder have also been grown to advantage. I would also sell with it six or eight good mules, two magnificent brood mares, with colts; also the stock of cattle, sheep, bogs &c', and all the farming implements, consisting of a wagon, carts, and other farming utensils.

Any one desiring to purchase may examine the premises on application to Mr. Blair H. Ernes, on the farm, who will show it, and the lines around

it. Terms will be made perfectly easy to the purchaser. Address,

N. N. NIXON, Laurieburg, N. C. Or, Col. B. R. MOORE, Laurinburg, N. C., Sept. 12, 1864. - sep 14-d36

# The Confederate.

D. K. MCRAE, A. M. GORMAN.

EDITORS. ····· All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & CO.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1984.

#### Change of Terms.

On and after the 1st of Uctober, the subscription rates to the CONFEDERATE will be as follows :

- For the Daily, one month, " " three months. a a six months,
- " Tri-Weekly, three menths, " " Weekly, six months,
- No subscriptions to either Daily, Tri Weekly or Weekly received for a longer time than six months:

PRESIDENT DAVIS has given to the cause of the South the devotion of a consistent and unwavering support. He has contributed to its success all the energies of a wilful and determine nature-of a powerful and comprehensive intellect, and of a mature and disciplined judgment. He has made sacrifice of property, health, the comforts of home, and has assumed the responsibilities of the most trying and the most perilous of all the positions which the revolution has created. If it fail. for him there is no hope-no redemption.-He has thus given the strongest assurance of an earnest and sincere purpose and aim, while his conduct of the civil affairs of the Government, his elevated dignity the tone of his State papers, and the clear straight forward line of policy which he has adopted in all things, have commanded the admiration of Foreign nations. The name of President Davis calls forth sentiments of respect and esteem wherever the name of the Confederacy is known among men. And where else. among all the great names of this country, could his equal be found for the emergency; and where now could a substitute be put in his place, if he were removed?

It would seem that with such a character and record, he would be found the recipient of universal confidence: and that even eavy and malice, during the hour of adversity, would fortear assault upon one so intimately and so necessarily associated with the independence of the nation, or of its subjugation, one would suppose that, except from abject tories who in their innermost hearts wish evil to the cause, there would go out to him a loyal and hearty support; and that animadversions upon his official conduct would be made with scruple, and never pushed to the extremity of damaging his influence with the people and the army. More especially is this course to be expected, inasmuch as unpredjudiced and fair minds cannot fail to discover how completely hedged in he is by the public necessities, so that he is unable to expose the detences which etheiwise would be at his com-

· But these things are not so. President Davis has been pursued with unrelenting opposition at every turn. His conduct has been abused, his motives called in question, and his policy, the best that could be pursued for the Confederacy, has been assailed so successfully as frequently to thwart his measures and prevent the benfits that would have resuited from them. Certain-we will not say questionable patriots, for we are not now speaking of that worser class the absolute trailers, but of unwise, wrong-headed, politicians, who in spite perversity and out of discontent because of selfish, personal piques who have crossed his path to interrupt his measures-certain of these, we sav. are constantly dabbling their hands in matters that they evidently know nothing of; and their manifestation of a regard for truth is not made with a scrupulosity such as might be expected from Southern bred men.

We take for instance the criticisms on the removal of Gen. Jos. E. Johnston from the command of the army of Tennessee. This class blame the President exceedingly for this removal; they aver all serts of calamities as having grown out of it; and in order to sustain the charges which they make, they asserverate as facts the most contradictory matters-all · professing to speak by authority, and to have knowledge of what they say in that reckless system of fault finding. We have, in an article from the Chronicle and Sentinel of Augusta, of the 28th September, the following:

"The President is peculiarly unfortunate in this allusion to the facts connected with the fall of Atlanta. Gen. Johnston, with a wise fore sight, fully justified by subsequent events, saw that it would be necessary, with the inadequate force then under his command, to evacuate Atlanta. But the President, laboring under a mistaken apprehension of the situation, thought otherwise. He says "he resolved that Atlanta should not be lest, and put a man in command who he knew would strike an honest and manly blow for the city, and many a Yankee's blood was made to nourish the soil before the prize was won." Aye! and the blood of many a noble son of the South also nourished the soil before the President's scheme of holding Atlanta against the odds opposed was proved vain

and abortive. Gen. Johnston would have saved all that blood, all that needless sacrifice of valuable men whom we could so ill spare. He would have failen back from Atlanta with his army intact, unbroken in numbers and spirit, by disaster; and then would have undertaken the execution of the very flank movement which is now in

Here it is stated, as by authority, with a positiveness of one who asserts a fact of his own knowledge, that Gen. Johnston would have evacuated Atlanta with his army intact -having in contemplation the very flank movement which Gen, Hood is now making, "This was his plan," says the Chronicle, at the time of his removal. Now we will not paure to enquire why Gen. Johnston found no place for a flank movement all the way from

Dalten to Atlanta, but we de pause to tell the Chronicle, that it is utterly at variance with another statement put forth for Gen. Johnston, not twenty days ago, with as much positiveness and with authority equally apparent. It was but the other day that the Macon Confederate, with an air of one who condemned injustice and demanded its cessation, stated that Gen. Johnston had not determined to evacuate Atlanta, but on the contrary had made every preparation to defend it ; that his whole movements were made with that object; but he was removed at the very moment that the soundness of his plans was to be tested." Then here are two pretences or claims for Gen. Johnston, set up by those who profess to hav known his plans; and who further profess to have his interests at heart; and they are directly antagenistic: the one asserting that he would not have evacuated, but would have fought for Atlanta, the other that he had determined on its evacuation, it being the plan to make the present flank movement.

Unfortunately for both his champions, Gen. Johnston's responses to the President's telegrams enquiring his purpose as to Atlanta, showed that he had no plan about it; for he said "his future would depend on circumstances; " and the President was left to conjecture whether Augusta, Savannah, or Macon and Andersonville would be uncovered by the next retrograde of Gen. Johnston. It was just in this moment that Stoneman and the raiders went out, when he met his fate in being captured by some of the subordinate officers of Gen. Iverson, with the troops of their commad.

It is a poor business for Gov. Brown and the Chronicle to be patching up this claim for Gen. Johnston, now that the impertant move has been disclosed, that this was the very thing he was about to do. If we were satisfied that is were so, we should feel more alarmed than we are; for we have yet to learn of any move of Gen. Johnston's since the war begun, that has resulted in victory, except the move back to Mannassas; and that we have understood was expressly ordered by the President.

For the Confederate.

#### From Gen. Early's Command. IN CAMP ON STRASBURG HEIGHTS.

Thursday, Sept. 22nd, 1864. MESSRS. EDITORS :- I wrote you on Tuesday, w account of the battle of Monday. Since then the smoke and dust of the battlefield has somewhat cleared away, and I can see some things in a plainer point of view. Our casualties, I am happy to state, are not as great as I had supposed, but still they are heavy. "Hoke's old be gade" sums up a total of one hundred and seventy-six in killed, wounded and missing. The number of killed seems to be surprisingly small, when compared with the wounded, as the returns I send you will show.

Our officers speak in the most commendable terms of the gallantry and general hip of Major Gen. Ramseur, in the bloody struggle on Monday. No General could have shown more active exertions, or displayed greater personal bravery than be did under such trying circumstances. To him was assigned the duty of covering the rear in retiring from the field, and his division was brought off in good fighting condition, and in a manner oreditable to his skill in generalship. Since we reached this place, he has been assigned to the command of Rode's division, to fill the post made vacant by the death of that distinguished officer. Brigadier General Pegram takes his place as commander of our division. He is a graduate of West Point, and though young in years, yet an officer of distinguished services. . Col. Davis of the 12th M. C. T. has been in the command of

" Heke's brigade." The enemy have followed us up to this point. But I am afraid be will not attack us in our well fortified position. The Valley narrows at this place, and high, precipitous mountain ranges running parallel, pretect our flanks. On yesterday the enemy skirmished heavily in our front with artillery and sharpshooters. Our riflemen in advance of our line of battle, made a most gallant defence, and at dark the enemy brought up his line of battle which was twice driven back, but our brave fellows getting out of ammunition, were forced to yield their riflepits at the third assault, and fall back a short listance. This morning heavy skirmishing has

been going on all along our front, Yesterday the enemy's cavalry passed up Page Valley, between the mountains on our right, and attempted to cross ever the range and get into our rear near Woodsteck, but Fitzhugh Lee's cavalry drove them back five times. At this hour, a most furious battle or artillery duel is going on in the Valley, and is no doubt a cavalry engagement. We are looking for a general engagement every hour. Our troops are in good spirits and seem auxious for the enemy to come on, although they appear to have double the amount of troops that we have. Friday merning, 23, 9 o'clock, a. m. After penned the above sentence on yesterday, the fring became so severe, that I laid down my pen and made my way to the field hospital. About 5 o'cleck p. m., the enemy attacked our extreme left, next to the menntain, which was no doubt the weakest point in the line of defence, and which most unfortunately for us, was defended by the same cavalry, "Imboden's men" and Vaughu's dismounted cavalry that gave way at Winchester on Monday, and produced that disastrous panic. I have been informed this morning by an eye witness, that these men scarcely made the semblance of a fight, but broke and fled in the wildest confusion. . The enemy crossed our works in force and sweeping down upon our rear towards the right, carried everything before them. The prevost marshal tells me that we lost twelve pieces of artillery, and an Ordnance officer says the number is seventeen. Be it as it may, the less to us is most disastrous, especially in prisoners, as the number is very large. At sunset the retreat began. The baggage train succeeded in coming off quite sa ely, lossing only some half dozen, which broke down on the read in the darkness, and had to be abandoned. I marched with this train all night. We are now at New Market, thirty one miles from our line of battlo of yesterday.

A general rain has set in; our whole army is behind us, and we are retreating in the direction of Staunton. I hear the booming of cannon in the rear, which assures me the enemy is pursuing our retiring forces, and I must confess to some fears; for if Gen. Early could not hold our works of defence in the strong position of Strasburg, it would seem to le worse than vanity to attempt to make a stand at any other point in this Valley. I have but little time to write; I must continue my retreat and take care of myself. I will write you again on Monday or Tucsday, and give you such parti-culars as I may be able to learn by that time.

Respectfully yours, SIGMA.

We are pained to learn that a blockade runner was beached and lost off Wilmington a few days since, and that Mrs. Greenhow, with thirty of the crew, were drowned. We have heard no other particulars.

#### From the Petersburg Express of Saturday. From the Petersburg Front.

As official dispatch from Chaffin's Blaff, yesterday, states that up to nine and a half o'clock on Thursday night, the several assaults of the enemy upon our works in that vicioity, had been repulsed, and that many prisoners had been captured. At that hour the enemy still held battery Harrison on the

Private advices from the same point represent that the enemy made several determined assaults upon our works and met each time with decided loss in killed and wounded. It was reported on the streets yesterday afterneon, with what show of truth we could not learn, that Battery Harrison was retaken

THE AFFAIR ON THURSDAY.

The cavalry fight Thursday afternoon, in which a portion of our forces was pitted against Gregg's (Yankee) division, was a satisfactory affair, and our men behaved in the handsomest manner. The enemy having forced our lines on Wyatt's farm were attacked in front and on the flank, and driven back in gallant style. As stated yesterday, a num-ber of the enemy were killed and wounded, and some thirty or forty prisoners captured -among them a Major and several officers. Our lines were re-established, and at . that point matters have resumed their former as-

#### PRISONERS AND DESERTERS.

Some ten or a dozen prisoners and deserters were brought into Provost Marshal Bridgferd's office yesterday, who were duly registered and disposed of. The prisoners captured by Gen. Hampton on Thursday, have not yet been sent in.

SCOUT KILLED. Joshua Harrison, a member of the Prince George Mounted Guard, and one of the most energetic and trustworthy scouts attached to the army, was basely killed after surrendering to the Yankees, on the Sussex line, on Wednesday last.

STIRBING EVENTS ANTICIPATED.

There is but little doubt that we are on the eve of stirring events in this vicinity. All appearances indicate that many days will not elapse before the ball will be opened in good earnest, and that the bloodiest drama of the war will be enacted on the lines in front of Petersburg. Grant may feint as much as he chooses below Richmond, but his true designs are here, and here he will deal his heaviest blows. We await the issue patiently. feeling confident that he is destined to be foiled, and that our cause in Virginia is destined to be successful, not withstanding the magnitude of the efforts to crush it.

LATER-THE ENEMY ATTACKED-PRISONERS TAKEN.

After capturing our works on Peebles' farm, the enemy halted for a while and then advanced their columns-prisoners through Pegram's, Dr. Boisseau's and Mr. Boswell's farms until they reached Mr. Ro. H. Jones' plantation, where our cavalry was relieved, and the Yankee skirmishers were met, checked and ferced back by the advance of Wilcox's Division. Wilcox's forces being in line of battle, at once advanced upon the enemy and gave him battle, steadily forcing him back in the direction he came.

A neat little flank movement was executed on Mr. Jones' place, which resulted in the capture of about four hundred prisoners. The battle progressed hotly but favorably

the enemy being pushed steadily back upon the works captured from us in the morning. Gen. Hampton with a portion of his com

mand, was at the same time engaged on the right, and succeeded in flanking a position taken by a portion of the enemy on the right of Wilcox, on Boisseau's farm, by which movement he captured some six or eight hundred Yankees, who were at once sent to the rear, and our ferces moved on. The enemy was eventually driven into our

late works on Peeblee's farm, where they were again attacked. The result of this assault, however, we were unable to learn. though it is believed that it was successful. Parties who left the vicinity at the time, state the battle was progressing favorably at the time of their departure, with every prospect of entire success. We shall prebably hear full particulars early this morning.

The prisoners taken from the enemy will be brought on to day. They number between 1,000 and 1,200.

## THE YANKEE FORCE.

The Yankee force engaged, consisted of Burnside's corps, which has lately been largely recruited. Some of the prisoners state that they assisted in the capture of Atlanta.

## THE RESPECTIVE LOSSES.

In the cavalry fight in the morning the twe regiments of Dearing's brigade, (Griffia's and Taliaferro's) commanded by Col. Griffin, our less was between 75 and 100 killed, wounded and missing. Graham's battery also lost several men. 'The loss of the enemy at this point was several hundred.

In the afternoon, the losses were more severe, particularly so on the part of the enemy. Our men fired with a steadiness of aim nn parallelled in destructiveness. Besides prisoners, it is believed that Burnside lost two or three thousand in killed and wounded. The ground in front of our advance, is said to have been strewn with the Yankee killed and wounded. Four or five hundred will cover our loss, so far as known.

## FEINT ON THE LEFT.

At the time the above engagement was progressing, the Yankees made a feint on our left to draw attention to that quarter. They mounted their breastworks with a cheer and fired a volley of musketry at our works, which was premptly replied to, and for a time the discharge of small arms was very brisk. The artillery soon opened upon the enemy, and for awhile kept up a heavy cannonade. Our men gave cheer after cheer of defiance, each of which was distinctly heard in the city, but the Yankees could not be induced to leave their works. This explains the matter which many in the city believed at one time to be an attack upon our lines, and a repalse,

## New Advertisements.

Cotton Cards-Tucker, Andrews & Co. For Rent-Geo. T. Cooke. Exchange Notice, No. 12-Ro. Onld. Attention, Co. C .- S. W. Scott, Capt.

WE regret to learn that Capt. Burgwyn, of | change. Gen. Clingman's staff, who had only a few days ago returned to duty with his brigade, having recovered from a severe wound received at the And if "somebody else" don't happen recovered from a severe wound received at the battle of Coal Harbor, was taken prisoner at the engagement at Chaffin's Bluff last Friday. We have not heard whether the Captain was again wounded. It is supposed that he had volunteered to lead a scouting party.

#### From the Richmond Whig of Saturday. The War News.

The excitement throughout our city on Thursday was intense. On Thursday morning we appounced that an attack had been made upon our lines in front of Petersburg; but this appears to have been only designed to cover the crossing of a heavy force of the enemy to the north side of James river at Deep Bottom It seems that the alarm was spread from brigade to brigade on the south side, until it nearly reached the Appenattox river ; and selid shot and shell were throws in great profusion. The firing continued throughout the entire night. and in the morning the reports of heavy guns were heard distinctly from Richmond, showing that a severe conflict was taking place between

the opposing forces below Richmond.
On Wednesday night the Yankee gunbeats opened with great spirit on our line north of James river—that is, from Deep Bottom to Chaffin's Bluff. Their ferce is variously etimated from twenty to thirty thousand strong. On Thursday morning they occupied New-market Hill, and from thence-proceeded to attack Fort Harrison. This is about a mile east of north of Chaffin's Bluff, and about seven miles below Richmond . It constitutes the outer line of Chaffin's Bluff. The force that attacked Fort Marrison is supposed to have been negrees. They mustered in heavy force from the east, attacked us and carried the fort. They afterwards moved up to Fort Gilmer, on Taylor's farm, near the "Nigger House." The attack was made between ten and eleven o'clock in the morning, and the enemy were handsomely repulsed by General Gregg. This officer is from Texas, and commands Hood's old origade, Fields's division.

The fellowing efficial dispatch from General Lee tells the story of the day's work : "HEAD'QRS ARMY NORTHERN VA., 2

September 29, 1864. "General Gregg reports that he repulsed

everal attacks of the enemy made against the stermediate line of defences, capturing many prisoners. The enemy still hald Battery Harrison on the exterior line. Our loss is R. E. LEE." erv small. Harrison is an important position, and com-

mands Dutch Gap. After their repulse at Fort Gilmer, the enemy's cavalry proceeded neithward on a reconnoissance, and our gues shelled them whenever they came within range. They are reported to have visited Benjamin Roper's place, on the Darbytewn read, two miles from Richmond, and destroyed everything he had. On the Mechanicsville turnpike they went as far as Mr. Christian's farm, four miles from Bichmond .-They also passed through John P. Burton's place, two miles and a half below Richmond, on the Williamsburg road. At each point of their advance they were met by a sheet of flame from our batteries, and forced incontinently to retreat.

Many persons were driven from their homes, and the road on Thursday was filled with wagees, women, children, horses and cattle, all seeking a place of satety. Most of these unfortunate relugees indulge the hope of being permitted shortly to return to their homes. We hope and believe they will .-Families had their whole earthly pessessions, except what was left to the mercy of the enemy, in a small cart, and ic one instance eight little children demanded the care of their parents. Such are among the horrors of war.

It is believed that the troops which assaulted Fort Gilmer were negroes, and, indeed, many of the prisoners that were brought in were black. The Third Howitzers are said to have fought with exceeding gallantry. Waited the enemy's advance to within fifty yards, they epened fire and litterally mowed them down. Strange to say, on Thursday the battery did not lose a single man.

At a late hour on Thursday evening intelligence was received of the enemy's repulse en Taylor's farm, and everything became quiet. It was generally believed that this was the end of the last movement "on to Richmond."

## THE LATEST.

About one o'clock yesterday heavy firing was heard below the city, and much anxiety was expressed to learn the cause. It was generally believed to have been ar attack pon Fort Harrison, but nething could be definitely ascertained until night, when the following official dispatch was received at the War Department:

"HEAD'QRS ARMY NORTHERN VA., ] " September 30, 1864. Hen. James A. Seddon, Secretary of War : "An attempt was made this afternoon to retake Battery Harrison, which, though partially successful, failed. We understood last evening that our treeps gained some advantages, which they did not

#### afterwards relinquish. PROM THE VALLEY.

Very little authentic intelligence was received yesterday from General Early's army. It was stated last evening that the enemy had abandoned Staunton. This is confirmed by the following official dispatch, the important feature of which is that there is no enemy south of Stauuton; showing that they are not yet advancing on Lynchburg:

"HEADQUARTERS ARMY NORTHERN VIRGINIA, ) " September 29,-1864. Hon. Jas. A. Seddon, Secretary of War :

"Gen. Early reports that after driving the enemy's cavalry from his front near Port Republic, be moved to Waynesbore' and drove two divisions of cavalry from that place. This last force retreated through Staunton, and a portion of our cavalry entered that place to-day. No enemy south of Staunton. His main force is about Marrisenburg.

We have authentic intelligence that Colonel F. T. Munford, commanding Wickham's brigade of cavalry, attacked one division of the enemy in Waynesbero' on Wednesday, and after a sharp encounter, drove them from the town in the direction of Staunten.

PORREST "MOVING ON "-ANOTHER GALLANT EXPLOIT.

General Forrest attacked the town of Sulphur Springs, Alabama, nine miles north of Athens. a few days age, and captured over eight hundred prisoners, including one lieutenant-colonel, two majors, ten captains and twenty-two lieutenants. He also captured three hundred fine horses, two pieces of artillery, and a large amount of stores of every description. The enemy's less was near two hundred, while ours. in killed and wounded, was but thirty-five The fort at Sulphur Springs consisted of two bleck houses, and was considered the strongest position on -he road from Decatur to Nashville.

HAVE you a sister? Then love and cherish her with a holy friendship -Ex-And if you have none, why love some-

to have a sister, try his cousin and you won't find much differencer

A new spire, 554 high, is building on the church of St. Stephen, of Vienna, and will, when completed, be the highest in Europe.

## For the Co

Pence ! Pence ! Messrs. Editors : No massuable man can doubt that if Sherman's army were cut off or destroyed and Grant driven in disgrace from before Petersburg, that we should have peace in three months; and yet is it not most extraordinary, aye, is it not moustrous, that we should at this crisis of our revolution, pause listlessly and fail to act with energy and determination, which alone is necessary to obtain this great end, peace and our independence ?-

That Sherman could be surrounded and cut off, and that Grant would be driven to his sunboats, were each of our armies reinforced 30,000 men, does not admit of a doubt and yet we pause and hesitate—and each State, instead of eagerly finding what additional troops they can raise, are only comparing statements of how many each has put into the war, and trying to keep out every man they can make an excuse for, even to the militia efficers and constables, whose occupations have long since gone! Yes, pause and hesitate we will, until, instead of ending the war at once, these last laggards will only be called out to prevent our being overrun and to prolong the war-for it will surely come to this, unless we manfully come forward, throw our full strength and will inte the combat, and leave everything else alone till the war is ended. .

Why is it that we will not be warned by our experience? We see plainly that if Lee had possessed 20,000 more troops, he could have guarded the Weldon railroad, while he met Grant's movements on the north side of the James river ; that if he had 20,000 mule troops he could have reinforced Early and driven Sheridan into Pennsylvania with destructive loss; that if Heod had had 30,000 more men, he could have cut off Sherman's supplies and rendered his flank movements most destructive to that General : yet paucity of men allows Sherman to advance with impunity hundreds of miles inland, and to threaten the whole State of Georgia, which at this time has men enough in his limits to strangle Sherman's whole army, and that monster bimself. Severely does that State now suffer for the opposition of Gov. Brown and Mr. Stevens to the government. By-the by, what would North Carolina have been. with the agitators of our State at the head of affairs ?

I verily believe that the reason why we are thus deprived of our wonted energies, is our sin of avarice. And have we not sinned and are we not sinning? Look at our farmers demanding \$50 a cord for wood, and refusing to sell straw for bedding to the wounded seldiers, and wheat to the very army that protects them, at \$10 a bushel! Behold our Railroads, which although declaring 30 and 40 per cent, dividends, are doubling their charges about every ninety days! Look at our cotton factories, demanding 75 per cent. profit and over. In short, with thus sinning against and denial of the only true God, by so servile a worship of Mammon, can we, ought we to expect aid and deliverance from his hand ?-No! nor will we receive it. He will not remove the beam from our eyes—he will not cause us to see the only path that will lead us out of this great peril, till we give up the worship of the golden calf and repent of our sin. It therefore behoves every true patriot to raise his voice and his arm against this avarice and to stop these false wershipers.— Let us one and all call upon the Legislature to tax these exhorbitant profits so as to absorb the last cent.

Let us call upon the coming Legislature to repeal the unpatriotic and shameful law of exemptions, so that every magistrate of the conscript age, and every constable and every shade officer be put in the army. Our patriotic and excellent Governor has openly declared that he will not protect a single man fit for service, over whom he holds anthority. if the general government will remand to the army its numerous body of Quartermasters, Commissaries, Provost Martials and Express men, who of themselves would make a full brigade of able bodied soldiers, and who ought to be ashamed of themselves for remaining where they are. The general government still permits and winks at, in spite of a stringent act of Congress, our towns, villages and every railroad depot being crowded with hearty, able-bodied young men, in the shade officers; while there are able and competent men, unfit for duty in the field by reason of a mutilated arm or leg, are left unemployed, and striving against the present exthemselves and families. This is certainly an obvious and crying evil; and it is entirely within the power of the Secretary of War to remedy, and yet it is not remedied. The Secretary himself is a most patriotic and self-denying man-one who has given up his all to the service of his country -but there is something yet to be done to remedy this great evil. If the Surgeons were required to examine and to remand every one of them to the conscript camp, after being prenounced fit for service, on penalty themselves of being conscripted in the ranks, it would go far towards making things right. Again: Let society turn its back upon all

shade officers and openly show the disgust they must feel for such men; and above all, let the young ladies show their contempt for, and refuse the attentions of all these shade officers who are fit for duty, and exhibit their conden nation of this want of patriotism and courage on the part of these men. They may rest as ured, that the man who shrinks his duty to his country in this her time of trial, will do the same by his wife whenever the trial comes to her and her family, and is not fit to be the protector of any woman. True courage is wanting to that man! Let them be driven to the field, if they will not volun-

Prompt and decisive action may even yet end the war in three months, by filling our armies up to their full complement; for sure ly we are not such arrant foels-God has not surely cursed us with such blindness as to cause us to suppose that peace is to come to us by any other cause than the success of our military position—that we are to win peace except by victory over the cruel, unchristian and mean race of Yaukees? If such infatuation should come over us, then truly we may give up. No.; it matters not who is the successful candidate-Lincoln or McClellan; or what their platform—peace or war—abolition or the old constitution—every thing or nothing will be granted, as 'our success in

force and energy into the war-increase and strengthen the armies-stop all minor considerations and devote ourselves, man, woman and child, to the war, and to the support of the government. Then, in three manths, gertle peace will again pervade the land .-Let us devote ourselves to the worship of the

only true God, and cast out mammon other idels, and with sincerity of heart, fullowed up by according notions, and calling apon God the Father and His beloved Son, the Prince of Peace, and it will shorty be-

Yours in hope of a peaceful end AN OLD MAN FARMER

## TELEGRAPHIC

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION

Entered eccording to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J S. THEARRER, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

#### From Petersburg.

BICIMOND, Oct. 3.—The Petersburg Expless of to-day says information was received yesterday that a train of Yankee artillery was crossed on a pontoon bridge from the north to the south side of James river. It is not believed that any infantry troops have recrossed.

The Express also says our loss during the last three days fighting will not exceed five hundred from all causes. The Yankee loss, including pris. oners, estimated at five thousand.

#### Latest from Petersburg.

PETERSBURG. Oct. 3.-No fighting to day and no change in situation. The Yankees were busy removing trains along the lines all last night as if reinforcing. The enemy also cheered a great deal last night. The impression is that the enemy intend s new move on our right, and also an a tack upon our lines. Our troops are in good spirits and ready for the enemy. Rain failing this evening.

#### From Gen. Forrest.

RICHMOND, Oct. 3 .- Gen. Forrest reports from near Pulaski, Tennessee, Sept. 27th, that he succeeded the day before in capturing four treatles, three block houses and a Fort at Fik Ridge with about fifty prisoners, without the loss of a man, and had entirely destroyed the Rail road from Decatur to Pulaski, tegether with five large Railroad bridges which will require sixty

days to replace. At about 6 p. m., in the afternoon the enemy after fighting him all day, retired into the fortifications at Pulaski, where Rousseur with a heavy force was well fortified. Forrest's less on the 27th was 100 wounded. The enemy's much heavier. The enemy are concentrating heavily against

#### Assignment of Gen. Beauregard to a New Command.

RICHMOND, Oct. 3 .- Gen. Beauregard has been assigned to the command of the Departments heretofore commanded respectively by Gonerals Hood and Taylor.

#### From the North.

RICHMOND, Oct. 3.—The Washington Chon icle of the 28th received. A Nashville telegram says the Elk river post was evacuated by the garrison on the 26th and Forrest took possession.

A telegram from St. Louis says the advance of Price's army reached Farmington on the 25th .-His main force is at Fredericktown. Price's plans are undeveloped. He seems to be massing troops in Arkadelphia.

Gen. Mower is still moving north in Price's

## Obituary.

Died, en the 16th of August, RICHARD PAX-TON, Esq., of Edenten, in the 47th year of his

The subject of this notice had suffered with long and lingering disease, until despairing of recovery, he yielded to the selicitations of his family and friends and sought relief beyond the enemy's lines. The claim of humanity was granted. But it was soon discovered that death had marked its victim, and he was brought back at his request, to die in the home he loved so well, but ere reaching there he had passed away.

In the death of Mr. Paxton, the community in which he lived sustained a heavy loss. He was public-spirited, hospitable, kind and generous, almost to a fault. To the widewed, orphan, afflicted and destitute, he was the peculiar friend. To his family and large circle of friends his loss is a rreparable.

DIED During the night of the 30th September, et the refugee home of his parents in Hillsboro', Rossos Heerza, youngest sen of Dr. Rossos and Mrs. Sarah Alston Hooker. He was born the 3d of March, 1863.

" Not lost but gone before."

## New Advertisements.

## Attention, Co. C, 38th REGIMENT N. C. MILITIA.

LL WHITE MALE PERSONS between the A ages of SEVENTEEN and FITTY years, living South of Fayetteville and East of Newbern Streets, are hereby notified to meet at the Court-House on TUESDAY, OCTOBER 4th, 1864, at 10 o'clock a. m., for examination.

By order of the Colonel:

S. W. SCOTT, Capt. Co. C.

## Cotton Cards.

A LARGE lot of genuine WHITMORE COT-TON CARDS, No. 10's and 8's. The best Cards we have seen since the commencement of Liberal deduction to the trade.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & Co., Auc. and Com. Merchants.

## For Rent.

THE HOUSE occupied by me at present, and which has been kept as a Hotel. The building contains 12 good Rooms, independent of a large Dining Room, 60 feet leng.

Possession given on the lat of January, 1865.

CEO. T. COOKE.

Raleigh, Oct. 4th, 1864.—dif

## Exchange Notice --- No. 12.

A LL officers and men of the Vicksburg capture of July 4th, 1863, who reported for duty at any parole camp east of the Mississippi, prior to September 10th, 1864, are hereby declared exchanged.

RO. OULD. Agent-of Exchange.

## \$50 REWARD.

Then let us rally to our banners. Let Governor and Legislature throw all their TACOB, who left us on the 18th. Bis age is JACOB, who left me on the 18th. His agains 19 years, 6 feet 10 inches high, weights near 160 pounds, has thick lips, and the first finger on his left hand cut nearly off by a cutting machine, and had it tied up when he left. He was formerly owned by Mr. Nixon, near Wilmington, No doubt he is making his way down there.

JAMES L. CARDWELL.

Madison, Ruckingham Co., N. C.